

Fig. 2

The circuit diagram shows a differential amplifier with two input stages and two output stages. The input stage (1) consists of two parallel branches. The top branch (3) contains a resistor R (7) and a capacitor C (8) in parallel, with a node V<sub>a</sub> (5). The bottom branch (4) contains a capacitor C (9) and a resistor R (10) in parallel, with a node V<sub>b</sub> (6). The input signal V<sub>in</sub> is applied to the top branch through a capacitor C<sub>in</sub> (2). The output stage (13) consists of two parallel branches. The top branch (11) contains a resistor R<sub>POL</sub> and a capacitor N<sub>3</sub> in parallel, with a node In<sub>3</sub>. The bottom branch (12) contains a resistor R<sub>POL</sub> and a capacitor N<sub>4</sub> in parallel, with a node In<sub>4</sub>. The output signals are Out-I and Out-Q. The circuit is powered by a PTAT (Co) block (15) and a PTAT (1/R<sub>o</sub>) block (16).

Fig.3

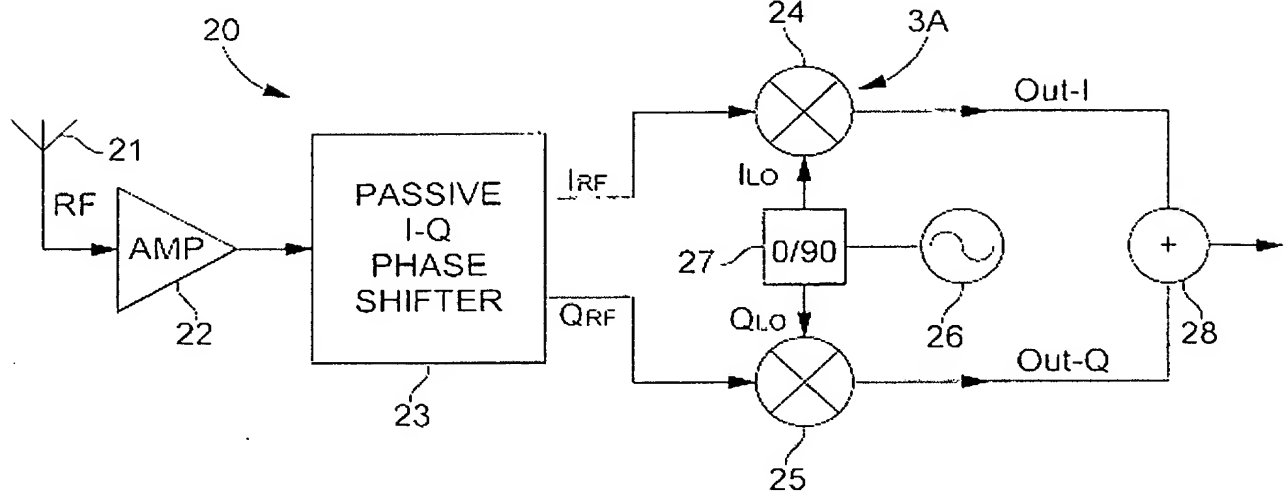


Fig.3A

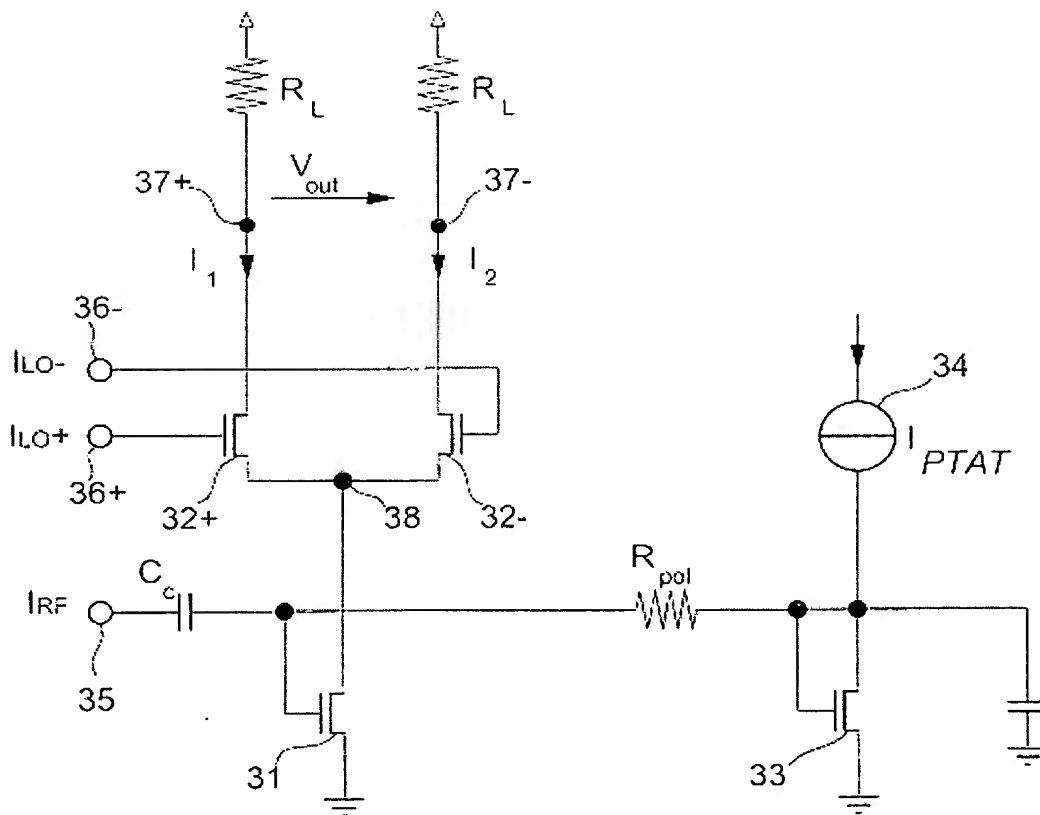


Fig.4

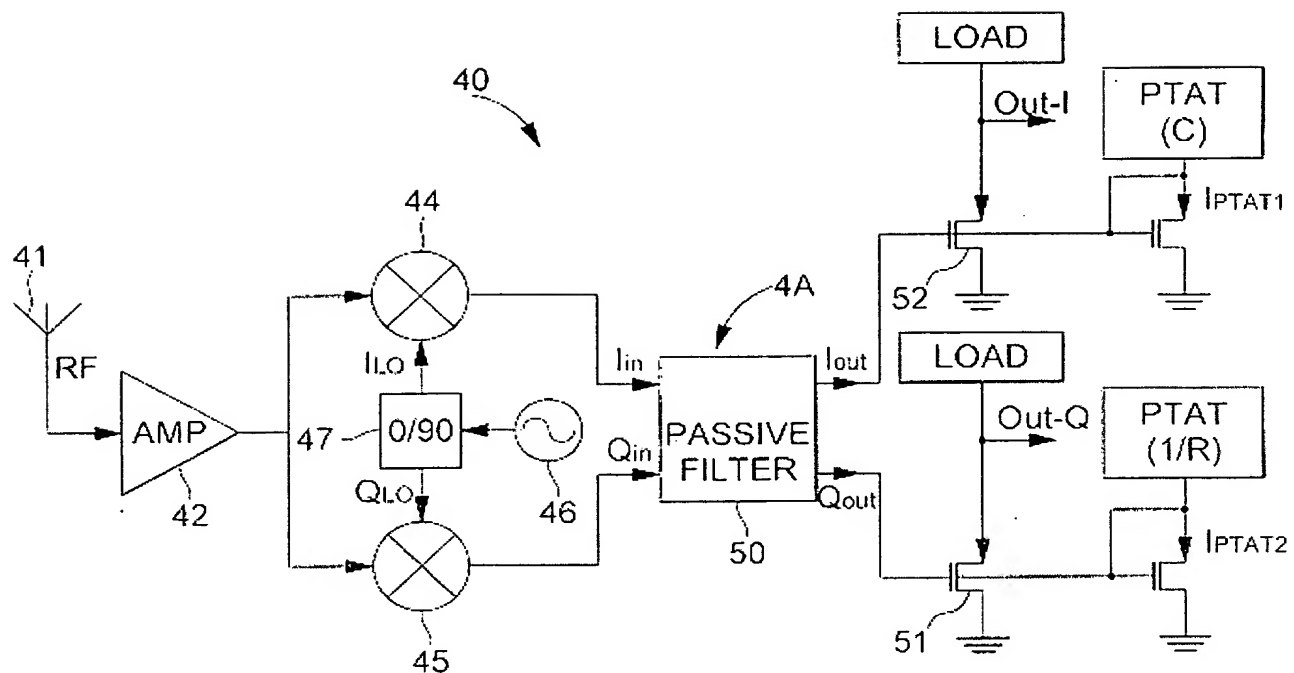


Fig.4A

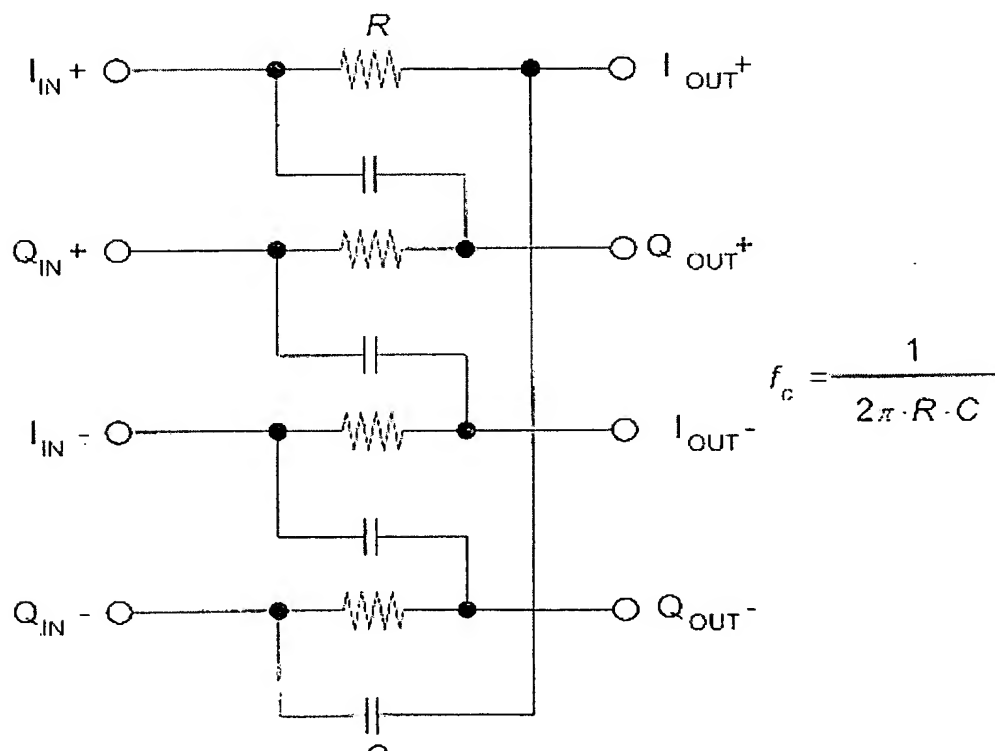


Fig.5A

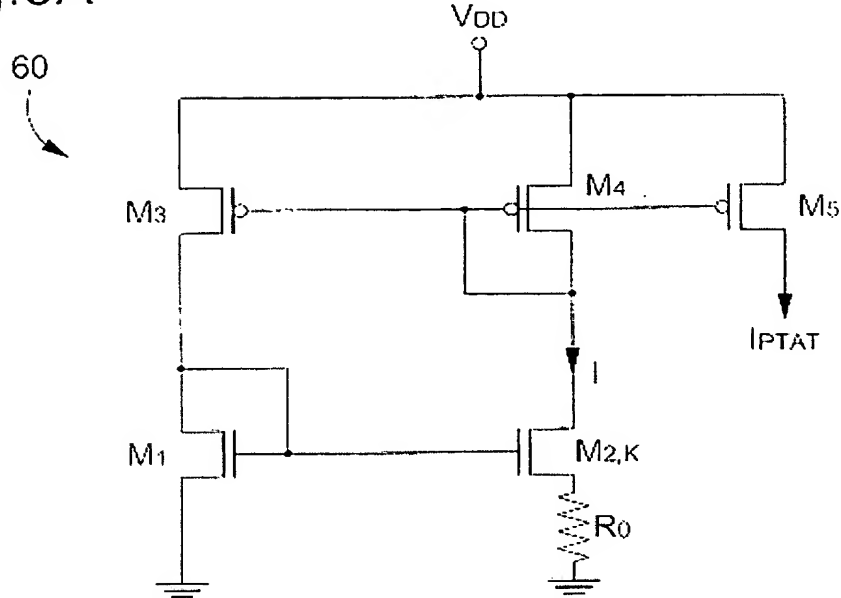


Fig.5B

